DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 157 551 IR 006 296

TITLE The Library of Congress, 1977. A Brief Summary of Major Activities for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1977.
INSTITUTION Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE 78
NOTE 30p.; For related document, see IR 006 295

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Activities; Cataloging; Copyrights; Exhibits; Facilities; Government Publications; Library Acquisition; Library Automation; Library Networks; *Library Programs; *Library Services; Preservation; *Special Services; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS *Library of Congress

ABSTRACT

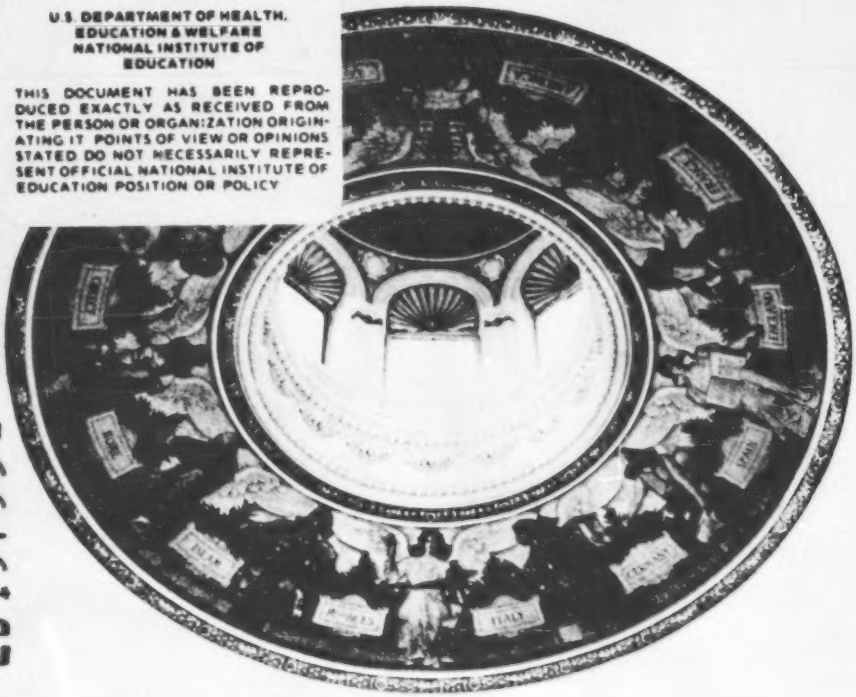
A summary of statistical information and user service programs provided by the Library of Congress (LC) during the 1977 fiscal year is presented. The Library's Congressional Research Service (CRS) provides immediate response to research queries from members of Congress, as well as undertaking special studies and research projects and holding seminars, workshops, and briefings on public policy issues. LC's computerized information retrieval system, SCORPIO, provides current legislative materials, abstracts of congressional bills, and bibliographies of special materials, and the Major Issues System of CRS prepares special reports and studies on key issues. Services to other libraries include acquisitions and cataloging; a networking study defining LC's role in the emerging national network; and preservation activities, including the publication of a brochure and research into new preservation methods. Services to the general public include answering of research and reference questions with the backup of an extensive research collection; special services to the blind and physically handicapped; a new research facility to open in February 1979 for scholars and artists in the performing arts; dissemination of information regarding copyright laws; the American Folklife Center; and exhibits and public programs. Space problems at LC are briefly described, and tables illustrate the growth of space needed from 1900-1980 and the composition of the library collections in 1976-77. (Author/MBR)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Library of Congress 1977

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY



A Brief Summary
of
Major Activities
for the
Fiscal Year
Ending
September 30, 1977

Washington, D.C.
1978

ED151771
LC 1.100:977

Contents

Introduction 1
Serving the Congress 7
Reference and Research 7
Seminars, Workshops, and Briefing Programs 8
Automated Information Services 9
Other LC Support to Congress 12
Serving Libraries 15
Acquisitions and Cataloging 15
Networking 17
Preservation 19
Serving the Public 21
Reference and Research 21
Copyright 23
American Folklife Center 24
Exhibits and Public Programs 26
The Buildings 29
Information Tables 31
Growth of Available Space 31
The Collection of the Library 32

Introduction

The Library of Congress is the preeminent national repository of books, manuscripts, music, maps, films, and other research materials. In 1977 all these resources were made more readily available to the people the Library serves, the Congress, the scholarly community, other libraries, and creative artists and writers. Exciting changes in the Library this year reflected vigorous interest of the Congress in its research arm and the leadership of Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, who took office in November 1975.

Congress enacted a new copyright law, the first revision of the general copyright law since 1909. It passed and sent to the President for signature legislation creating a new Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The Librarian established an Office of Planning and Development which in August presented a draft of a major reorganization of the Library. A new Research Guidance Office provided reference assistance to readers as they begin their use of the Library's collections. The Library and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts announced a jointly sponsored performing arts library. Programs reaching a wide public received new emphasis with the appointment of an Assistant Librarian for Public Education with experience in both librarianship and publishing.

The year began with the final events in the Library's observance of the bicentennial of American independence. On November 9, The Librarian turned the Library's aspect toward the future with the opening of the first of the year's great exhibitions, one entitled "Beginnings." Referring to the items on display, all landmarks in the exploration of ideas or places, Dr. Boorstin likened the Library, "a treasury of beginnings," to a learning institution where everyman can make his own university. The Library of Congress Building would be, he said, an Encyclopedia (in its original sense the circle of knowledge of the

arts and sciences essential to a liberal education) to which learners would come to survey the sweep of knowledge and where they would find guides to the incomparable collections in all fields and disciplines.

His figure of speech became reality in May, when another exhibition, "Openings," marked the installation in the Main Reading Room of the Research Guidance Office, staffed by reference librarians to help readers begin their search and to teach them to use the computers which offer almost immediate access to information currently acquired by the Library.

Some changes came about this year as the result of The Librarian's Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, which spent 1976 in the first overall examination of the Library's structure and purpose undertaken since the Archibald MacLeish study of the early 1940s. The Task Force, which involved over 300 staff members and nearly 100 outside advisors representing various user groups, presented its report on January 28, 1977. It contained 33 basic recommendations for change, which in turn included over 100 specific recommendations for innovative action. To act on these recommendations as soon as possible, The Librarian appointed a permanent Office of Planning and Development under the direction of Charles A. Goodrum to continue, once it had implemented the Task Force Report, in the traditional manner of planning and development groups, studying current problems and preparing future programs. By the end of the fiscal year the Office had presented a plan for the reorganization of the Library's administrative structure which was awaiting final approval and had tackled a series of managerial studies on broad long-range problems, had developed a series of new programs to serve the Library's users, and had begun to analyze and compare statistics from all parts of the Library.

The Congress passed and sent to the President for

John Y. Cole presents the report of the Librarian's Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning.

signature at the end of the year legislation establishing a Center for the Book. The Center, to be supported with private funds, will in The Librarian's words "draw together all the Library's resources and help us reawaken our nation to the world of books. For this Center there are endless opportunities to explore: the history of the book and the place of the book in history; the book as art and in art; the technology of the book and the place of the book in the history of technology; the history of printing and publishing; the history, geography, and sociology of literacy; the book in science, in philosophy, in literature, and in folk literature, in revolutions and in renaissance; in music and in art; the history of libraries; the history of censorship and of freedom of the press."

Evidence of the Library's heightened interest in reaching out to its constituencies was the appointment of Carol Nemeyer, a librarian with broad experience in publishing and cooperative book programs. As Assistant Librarian for Public Education she began to explore ways in which the Library's publishing, exhibits, information, and other outreach programs might be expanded. A new exhibits officer, J. Michael Carrigan, made imaginative use of the limited space available for major exhibitions and developed guidelines to help divisions of the Library more successfully highlight in small exhibits the collections in their care.

New in 1977 were pioneer efforts in collective bargaining under a labor-management relations program. The Library held negotiations with four employee labor organizations representing all departments of the Library throughout the year and toward the end of the year made arrangements to enter into "interest arbitration" with an outside party to decide on language for contracts. Management instituted flexitime in those departments where it was possible for employees to change the hours of their workdays

Nurse Betty Cunningham checks the blood pressure of CRS staff member Barry Sklar, one of the services provided in the Library's comprehensive health program.

without affecting service to the public and, at the request of the Women's Program Office, increased the opportunities for part-time work. A record number of applications for employment, 31,605, 23,712 of them from outside the Library, was testimony of the Library's status as employer. At the end of the year the staff numbered 5,075.

On September 30 the collections of the Library reached a total of 73,545,879, an increase of almost 1 million items over 1976. More than 18 million of these items were books, the remainder manuscripts, maps, music recordings, prints and drawings, photographs, microforms, and motion pictures. For the acquisition, maintenance, and service of these collections Congress appropriated $141,877,200 in 1977.

The report which follows summarizes information provided in more detail in The Librarian's official report to Congress. In this, his second report to the public, Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin provides a general survey of the Library's activities in the second year of his stewardship.

Serving the Congress

While the first priority of the entire Library of Congress is still that for which it was founded in 1800, service to the Congress, that service is now concentrated in one department, the Congressional Research Service. A recent congressional study stated that "of the four congressional information agencies CRS is the only one that is comprehensive in coverage and is equipped to provide immediate response as well as to undertake special studies and research projects." The new director of CRS, Gilbert Gude, himself a former Member of Congress from Maryland, made a number of internal management changes designed to enhance the timeliness and quality of that response.

Reference and Research

The Congressional Research Service handled 294,365 inquiries from Members and committees of Congress in 1977. Many of these, requests for urgently needed information, were transferred directly to the CRS "hotline" or to a subject specialist for immediate consultation. On a busy day CRS took over 2,000 requests for information. A staff member characterized these requests as concerning issues, events, and developments discussed on the nation's television screens that evening.

Major projects, of which there were 1,077, were undertaken by teams of specialists, drawn together to study problems posed by Members, congressional committees, or other congressional support agencies or to begin the study of problems in anticipation of such requests. In addition to ad hoc teams formed for this purpose, CRS established 12 permanent teams in subject fields of continuing national importance: civil rights, energy, executive branch reorganization, federal-state information exchange, food and agriculture, futures, housing, information policies and practices, oceans, regulatory issues, taxation, and women's issues.

CRS continued and expanded its contacts with the

other congressional support agencies. It continued to be the reporting center for all major projects undertaken by CRS, the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office, compiling this information for monthly issuance, with weekly updates, under the "Research Notification System" (RNS). Researchers in each agency are directed not to undertake a new research project without first checking the RNS to determine if one of the other agencies has already done a study that might be used either to satisfy the request, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort, or to supplement the new research effort. In addition to continuing communication among these four agencies at all levels, CRS and the General Accounting Office instituted an exchange of personnel in 1977; the first in the spring of 1977 involved three researchers of CRS and three of GAO.

Seminars, Workshops, and Briefing Programs

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 changed CRS from a responsive, reference-oriented department to a group of experts "who, on their own initiative, are capable of creating and producing new information and data that are pertinent to the legislative business of the Congress." To provide such information on subjects that ranged from national growth policy to office management, CRS held a series of seminars and workshops for Members and their staffs and a record number, 2,846, of briefings and consultations on public policy issues.

Five member seminars were held in conjunction with the Brookings Institution on fiscal and monetary issues, energy policies, international affairs and defense policies, health care cost control proposals, and inflation and unemployment. The first of five seminars held with the Academy for Contemporary Problems, known as the Legislative Urban Roundtable, brought together Members of Congress, state

legislators, and city and county officials to discuss the proper allocations of functions among the levels of government. Senior congressional staff attended 11 seminars on national urban growth policy, federal incentives and disincentives for the private sector, international aspects of energy, U.S. domestic energy demand and supply, government foresight in growth policy, bioethics, health care cost control, sunset legislation, and labor issues before the 95th Congress.

CRS specialists in as many fields conducted 27 workshops during the year on specific legislation pending before Congress. Invitational workshops featured discussions of legislative problems and their possible solutions in the fields of foreign affairs and national defense, agricultural policy, prevailing wages, energy, and technological advances.

In addition to briefings and consultations on major legislative issues, CRS staff members conducted briefings for congressional clients on the functions and services of the Congressional Research Service and, in cooperation with the Association of Administrative Assistants and the House of Representatives Committee on House Administration, held two seminars for administrative and legislative assistants on management techniques and challenges, personnel, time, financial accounts, and automated information. The Congressional Reference Division of CRS provided special assistance to summer congressional interns and the CRS Office of Member and Committee Relations briefed 788 university students serving internships or fellowships in Members' offices during the fall, winter, and spring.

Automated Information Services

Members of both houses of Congress and their staffs have access by remote computer terminals or telephone devices linked to computers to the Library's SCORPIO information retrieval system. To provide current legislative information for SCORPIO,

CRS maintains an indexing and abstracting (digesting) data bank on current congressional bills; a bibliographic citation file with references to current periodical articles, congressional and executive documents, UN publications, CRS reports, and other significant documents of congressional interest; a major issues file; and a contracted file of up-to-date *Congressional Record* abstracts. In addition CRS continued in 1977 to develop special computer programs in response to special needs, for example, analyzing industrial data for a joint committee and collecting, processing, and printing contract and consulting data for a Senate committee.

Using the Library's computer technology, the Major Issues System of CRS continues to furnish Congress with current information on key legislative topics. The computer is used as a multipurpose tool for storage, retrieval on a cathode ray tube (CRT) via the SCORPIO system, or a printer for "hard copies." The primary product is the issue brief, a concise background paper on major issues before Congress, the secondary, *Major Legislation of the 95th Congress*, a printed publication summarizing subjects in abbreviated form with selected legislative references. More than 200 analysts in CRS kept the briefs active and introduced 111 new topics into the system in 1977, among them "Energy Reorganization, the Policy Perspectives," "Congressional Reform—House (95th Congress)," "Hospital Costs—Can They Be Contained?", "Youth Employment," "Nuclear Weapons Proliferation," "Panama Canal Treaties," "Salt II: Problems and Prospects," "Soviet-American Relations: Human Rights," "Welfare Reform," "DNA Recombinant Molecule Research," and "Labor Law Reform." Congressional offices asked for 99,583 copies of printed briefs on these and the other topics stored in the computer, and CRS distributed thousands more to congressional district offices and in seminar and workshop programs.

Mme. Eve Barre, wife of the Prime Minister of France, reads a note written to Marie Antoinette in prison by the Revolutionary leader Georges-Jacques Danton. Visiting the Library on September 16 with Mme. Barre were her sister, Mrs. Kerenyi, second from left, and Mme. Kosciusko-Morizet, wife of the French Ambassador, left.

In the latter part of the fiscal year two sound-slide briefings were prepared and four audio cassette tapes were issued for general circulation to congressional offices on request. Several CRS seminars—on national labor policy and legal issues surrounding the Panama Canal treaty—have been recorded for similar use.

The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the House Committee on House Administration approved the CRS proposal that a "Policy Coordination Group" be established to "coordinate the development of technology-supported information systems during the present and succeeding Congresses." Task forces of key personnel will be responsible for developing the joint Legislative Information and Status System (LEGIS) capability, exploring the use of microform technology, and coordinating the establishment and expansion of video networks on Capitol Hill.

Other LC Support to Congress

As the result of a Task Force recommendation, the Library's Legislative Liaison Officer, Adoreen McCormick, began on May 1 to keep track of all requests received from Congress by departments of the Library other than the Congressional Research Service and to review research reports and related materials before transmission to Congressional offices. Congressional use of the Library was much greater than was realized when the record-keeping was proposed, 20,718 routine and 454 non-routine requests having been noted from May 1 to September 30.

The Law Library alone prepared 725 special studies and reports for Congress in 1977 and 31 bibliographies. Topics reflected Members' and committees' concerns with the legal aspects of the full range of national and international events and issues, from ownership and taxation of religious property to child support and the execution of foreign judgments in

Iran. At the Law Library in the Capitol (the branch collection of American law maintained by the Library of Congress in the Senate Wing of the Capitol for the convenience of Members and staffs) there was a significant increase in the number of readers and in the use of materials. The Library took the first step toward the creation of a foreign law data base with the planning of a pilot system in the Hispanic Division of the Law Library. It will provide legal specialists with on-line access to legal abstracts and citations to the law of Latin American nations and regional organizations.

The Paperwork Management staff in the Administrative Department's Central Services Division made 101 visits to 62 individual Congressional offices to provide advisory service on records management and prepared subject classification outlines and indexes for 27 of these offices. All new Members of Congress received copies of the division's *Guide for the Creation, Organization, and Maintenance of Records in Congressional Offices.*

Serving Libraries

Since 1900 the Library of Congress has been sharing cataloging information with other libraries. In 1977 not only its cataloging programs but its acquisitions, technological developments in cataloging, networking, and preservation research and development impacted libraries both here and abroad, and the Library continued to cooperate formally and informally with many of those libraries.

Acquisitions and Cataloging

In addition to the more than 300,000 items selected from copyright deposits and the 7 million received by gift and exchange, the Library of Congress purchased publications, otherwise hard to obtain, in the United States and from abroad. Through the Special Foreign Currency Program, which enables The Librarian to use foreign currencies when appropriated by Congress, 1.3 million items were acquired for the Library of Congress and other libraries in 1977 from Egypt, India (including Sikkim and Bhutan), Nepal, Pakistan, and Poland. A cooperative acquisitions program enriched the Library and 17 other libraries with 20,000 publications from Sri Lanka; almost 30,000 items were acquired for the Library and 11 other institutions from Bangladesh. Cooperative regional acquisitions programs operated in Eastern Africa, Southeast Asia, and Brazil. Reports on the Library's foreign acquisitions activities, acquisition trips by LC staff, and notes on trends and conditions in publishing and book distribution were reported for the first time in a new publication, *LC Acquisition Trends,* issued in July.

Toward the end of the year the Library publicly announced a major policy decision, its intention to stop filing new entries in its massive card catalogs on January 1, 1980 and to rely thereafter on automated bibliographic records to provide access to its collections. At the same time it emphasized its intention to continue to prepare and distribute cataloging infor-

mation on printed cards so long as there is demand from the libraries of the country. The Library invited reaction to this decision and its implications from as wide a spectrum of the library world as possible.

Representatives of the British Library, the National Library of Australia, the National Library of Canada, and the Library of Congress met early in 1977 to discuss common problems related to the international aspects of cataloging and bibliographic control. Later in the year senior staff of the Library of Congress met in Ottawa to discuss with their counterparts at the National Library of Canada cataloging rules, subject headings, and the format and distribution of machine-readable cataloging.

In this country a cooperative program with the U.S. Government Printing Office began to minimize the duplication between the Library's cataloging and that done by the Government Printing Office for its *Monthly Catalog of Government Documents*. Toward the end of the year the Library agreed to embark on another cooperative venture, initiated by Northwestern University with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, to develop a computerized bibliographic data base of African library materials. The data base will provide the entries for Northwestern's *Joint Acquisitions List of Africana* and the bibliographic data for distribution to other libraries on machine-readable tapes through the Library's MARC Distribution Service.

Many books published in the United States now carry on the back of the title page the same cataloging information that will appear on the printed card in a library catalog. This information, available as a result of the Cataloging in Publication program, enables libraries to put new acquisitions into circulation almost immediately and bookstores and private owners to arrange their collections in library fashion. Cataloging in Publication, begun in cooperation with the Association of American Publishers five and one-

half years ago, celebrated in 1977 the processing of its 100,000th title, *Dinosaur Days*, published by McGraw-Hill Book Company. That firm was one of more than 1,500 publishers who submitted almost 27,000 titles to CIP during the year. CIP's usefulness is reflected not only in the increasing number of publishers cooperating in the United States but also in the establishment of similar programs abroad.

The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is a unique identifier, universally recognized, for serial publications. The United States participates in the international effort to apply the ISSN to all serial publications, and the Library's National Serials Data Program is the agency responsible for such participation. The program processed 8,317 requests for ISSNs in 1977. Evidence of the increasing acceptance of the ISSN/key title as a standard for serial publications was seen in the addition of ISSN to all titles listed in the new serials supplement to the GPO *Monthly Catalog*, the adoption of ISSN as a mandatory element of journal article citations by the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. (when the new copyright law goes into effect in 1978), and the interest shown by the U.S. Postal Service in exploring the use of ISSN to identify publications which must be regulated for second-class and controlled-circulation mailing. At year's end the Library and USPS were examining the feasibility of a cooperative agreement under which the Library would assign ISSN for USPS.

Networking

The Network Development Office, headed by Henriette Avram, who was chiefly responsible for the successful development of machine-readable cataloging at the Library of Congress, is developing the bibliographic component of the national library and information service envisioned by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Its overall plans for networking are contained in four

studies undertaken in cooperation with other parts of the Library of Congress or with contractor support and prepared or published in 1977: *The Role of the Library of Congress in the Emerging National Network; Toward a National Library and Information Service Network: The Library Bibliographic Component; Initial Considerations for a National Network Data Base Configuration;* and *A National Location Data Base and Service.* These technical studies attempt to define the Library of Congress' role in the network and to identify the problems of responsibility, structure, and compatibility that must be solved before users can have ready access through a national network to the resources of libraries and information centers everywhere.

A significant testing of the networking idea will be the Northwestern African project described above. Another, the Research Libraries Group (RLG) experiment, is a first step toward bidirectional links between library computer systems. RLG, whose members include the libraries of Columbia, Harvard, and Yale Universities and the New York Public Library, has established a computer-to-computer link between the facilities at the New York Public Library (NYPL) and the Library of Congress. After searching their own data bases, users at RLG libraries can direct queries to the Library of Congress data bases via on-line terminals. If the record is found, it is transmitted on-line to the NYPL computer where it is processed and added to the RLG data base.

The Federal Library Committee (FLC) an interagency committee whose secretariat is part of the Office of the Librarian, is headed by executive director James P. Riley. The Committee continued in 1977 to support the Federal Library and Information Network, which increased to include 110 libraries, almost double last year's figure. It completed a study of the feasibility of establishing a federal library data base and issued a report on the use of minicomputers

in federal libraries. With FLC support, the Library Council of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments completed a survey of library automation in the Washington, D.C. area. Work was begun on a project to design continuing education courses that will enable federal librarians, through self-study, to become familiar with the latest technology in library and information science.

Preservation

The Library held a Planning Conference for a National Preservation Program in December 1976, at which an ad hoc Advisory Committee for a National Preservation Program was appointed. Norman J. Shaffer was named head of a new National Preservation Program Office, which explored in its first few months the automation of the *National Register of Microform Masters.* The Library also published a brochure on preservation, in part to alert scholars and librarians alike to the danger posed to the national heritage by the rapid deterioration of library collections. The Library of Congress continued to combat its own enormous preservation problems with measures that involved microfilming, restoration, and research. The Preservation Microfilming Office, which celebrated its 10th year of operation in 1977, made over 5 million exposures, all pages of brittle books in need of preservation. Restoration work was undertaken on materials selected for exhibit, historical drawings, the 19th-century *National Intelligencer,* and significant numbers of prints and photographs. Research continued on the diethyl zinc process for the deacidification of paper, the use of hydrocarbon solutions of metal alkyls, and the use of enzymes in solving certain complex conservation problems.

Serving the Public

The Library of Congress has many publics: the scholar engaged in research, the student seeking information, the artist or writer trying to protect a creative work, the blind or handicapped reader unable to use conventional print, the foreign statesman interested in comparing his own parliamentary reference services, the reporter getting background for a story, and the tourist visiting the capital city's landmarks. All of these came in great numbers—over 2 million people in 1977—to ask questions or use the collections, to consult with Library specialists, to look at exhibits and architectural splendors, or to listen to music or literary readings. Others wrote for information, ordered photographic copies, bought publications or recordings, and received by mail from cooperating regional libraries reading materials in braille, on tape, and on recorded discs.

Reference and Research

The Main Reading Room in the Library of Congress Building is the place where most readers coming to the Library for the first time start their search. Readers who came after May 1977 were helped by reference librarians stationed inside the entrance to the reading room who guided them in the use of the general collections or referred them to the special collections in other reading rooms. Readers found a Computer Catalog Center, with six terminals to give quick access to information about the collections, and additional terminals in other reading rooms. Staff serving the Library's readers circulated an impressive total of 2,361,973 books and answered over 1 million questions, in person, by telephone, or by letter.

The Library's unparalleled research collections continued to grow. In spite of the restrictive provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, which make gifts to libraries and other cultural agencies less attractive to creative artists or persons in public life, many donors continued to find the Library of Congress a stable

and secure institution in which to place their papers. With the change of national administration, the Library received valuable resources for research in the history of the 20th century, among them the papers of Henry Kissinger, David Mathews, Elliott Richardson, and Donald Rumsfeld. Senator Robert Taft added his own papers to those of his father, grandfather, and uncle. With these and other additions, the manuscript collections grew to more than 3 million items in 1977. Other acquisitions by research divisions included recently published books and periodicals obtained on a trip to the People's Republic of China, 10,700 Japanese monographs, official statistical publications of the old Russian empire, a 16-volume gazetteer of Poland and other Slavic lands from the period 1880-1914, especially useful for Americans looking for information about their ancestral homes, and a large collection of samizdat (writing without official sanction) from Eastern Europe, the gift of the Samizdat Archive Association in Munich. The rare book collections were enriched by a number of gifts reflecting a wide range of research interests, from the first edition of Freud's *Die Traumdeutung*, presented by the Baltimore/District of Columbia Society for Psychoanalysis, to a 6,000-volume archival set of Dell paperbacks, donated by the Western Printing and Lithographing Company of Racine, Wisconsin.

Blind and physically handicapped readers obtain reading materials in braille or recorded form through an expanding network of cooperating libraries throughout the United States. In 1977 the Library of Congress established two multistate centers, bringing to four the geographic regions of the country in which the libraries which provide direct service to readers are served by regional centers. The Library's specialists worked on modifications to the Kurzweil print-to-speech reading machine to permit print-to-braille translation as well, and tested the Telebook

22

project, which involves transmission of talking books to readers in their homes via FM radio signals carried on existing cable television lines. The Library's Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped reproduced copies of 2,400 books and 64 magazines in cassette, disc, or braille format and contracted for the procurement of 110,000 cassette and phonograph players. Fifty popular book titles were selected for initial reproduction on flexible discs, a cheaper format than cassette, and three new recorded magazines were added to the list available to readers.

The Librarian of Congress and the Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts announced in February the establishment of a new research facility, an LC performing arts library in the Kennedy Center to open early in 1979. Scholars and artists will be able to use a reference collection, see changing exhibits, view television and motion picture films, listen to recordings and tapes, and gain access to research information in the Library of Congress buildings on Capitol Hill via a remote computer terminal in the library. Another new entity was created by copyright legislation, the Library of Congress American Television and Radio Archive. Erik Barnouw, distinguished scholar and historian of broadcasting, joined the Library staff to aid in planning this archive.

Copyright

On October 19, as the fiscal year began, the President signed into law the long-awaited bill for the general revision of the copyright law, Public Law 94-553, the first such revision since the enactment of 1909. The new statute, which was to become fully effective on January 1, 1978, includes a number of significant innovations, and the Copyright Office spent much of 1977 reorganizing to implement the law and inform the public of the changes. The office experienced a dramatic increase in the number of requests for infor-

23

mation about the new law, almost 50,000 written inquiries and over 60,000 telephone calls. At the same time it processed a record volume of incoming and outgoing mail, 1,278,420 pieces. The number of registrations under the old law grew by 10 percent to a total of 452,702 and gross receipts from registrations and renewals totaled $2,946,500.

The term of copyright protection for works created on or after January 1, 1978 will be equal to the life of the author, plus an additional 50 years after the author's death. The new term for works for hire, and for anonymous and pseudonymous works, will be 75 years from publication date or 100 years from creation, whichever is shorter. This same term also applies to unpublished works already in existence on January 1, 1978, works that are not protected by statutory copyright and have not entered the public domain. Works already protected retain the present term of copyright, 28 years from first publication, but when the copyright is renewed, the second term is increased to 47 years. For works on which the second term of copyright had not expired by December 31, 1977, copyright is automatically extended for a total term of 75 years from the date they were originally registered, without the need for further renewal.

The law establishes an independent five-member agency in the legislative branch, the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, with specific regulatory authority governing the procedures and responsibilities for disbursement of funds derived from the use of copyrighted works in cable antenna television (CATV) transmissions, jukebox performances, and certain other categories where copyright royalty rates are fixed by law.

American Folklife Center

The American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress, under director Alan Jabbour, completed its first year of existence. It sponsored a variety of pro-

The audience on the Neptune Plaza listens to "The Bluegrass Cardinals." The American Folklife Center concert also marked the Library's 177th birthday, April 24.

25

grams, including documentation projects, conferences, a series of folk performances, publications, consultant assistance, and scholarly research. In January it sponsored a conference on "Ethnic Recordings in America: A Neglected Heritage"; in February began its Chicago Ethnic Arts Project, at the request of the Illinois Arts Council; in March brought together for the first time representatives of state agencies to confer on state folk cultural programs; in the summer of 1977 designed and carried out a field research project in the "wire-grass" region of South Central Georgia; and cosponsored in October a conference on "Folk Culture in Texas: Preservation and Presentation."

Visitors and staff members of nearby office buildings especially welcomed a series of performances by folk artists held during the summer months on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Library of Congress Building. Bringing their lunch to these noontime concerts the audience enjoyed the music and the festive look of the plaza, with its green-and-white umbrellas and brightly colored plantings.

Exhibits and Public Programs

Four major exhibitions were displayed in the Great Hall and ground floor galleries of the Library of Congress Building in 1977, marking some striking innovations in the Library's exhibits program. In new exhibit cases and redecorated galleries the Library mounted "Beginnings," a selection of treasures that recorded the quest for new geographical and intellectual frontiers; a selection of cartoons from the Caroline and Erwin Swann Collection, given to the Library in 1974; an exhibit marking the 100th anniversary of the invention of the phonograph by Thomas Edison; and another on 19th-century mapmaking. Divisional exhibits included manuscripts pertaining to the childhood of famous historical figures, political propaganda posters, sharks, Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, the

26

first engraved world atlas, Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic, and the prizewinning photographs of the White House News Photographers Association. The Library also loaned more than 1,000 items to supplement exhibitions in 70 other institutions and circulated six traveling exhibits to institutions in 41 cities.

The musical year began with the performance of Andrew Barton's 1767 opera, *The Disappointment* and continued through a series of 46 other concerts and recitals, ending in September 1977 with a superb evening of chamber music in honor of the 90th birthday of Nadia Boulanger. The Library's quartet in residence, the Juilliard String Quartet, played to full houses in October 1976 and April 1977. These performances were made available to a wider audience over radio stations in Washington and elsewhere. Coolidge Auditorium audiences also heard 12 literary programs presented by contemporary poets, novelists, and lecturers, a lecture by John Rowe Townsend in observance of National Children's Book Week, and three lectures on the history of books and printing sponsored by the Charles W. Engelhard Fund.

Through an active publishing program, the Library shares its collections and its research with readers everywhere. Two of its publications received Graphic Arts Awards from the Printing Industries of America, Inc., *The John Dunlap Broadside: The First Printing of the Declaration of Independence*, and *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, a facsimile of an 1864 panorama edition of the Clement Clarke Moore poem. Handsome facsimile editions of Mozart's *Gran Partita, K. 361* and Mendelssohn's *Octet for Strings* became part of an American Institute of Graphic Arts traveling exhibit when they were awarded certificates of excellence in a design competition. A complete list of publications included exhibition catalogs, guide to collections, bibliographies, and information brochures about the Library and its holdings and services.

27

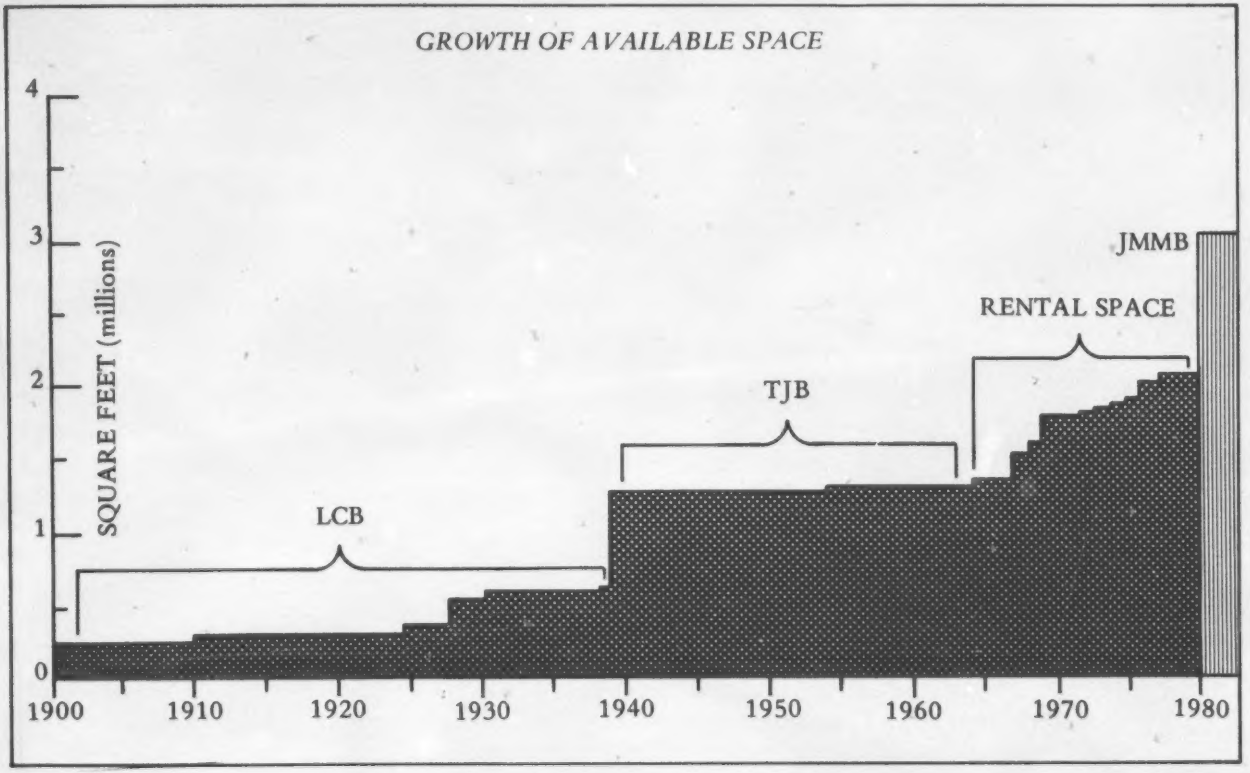
The Buildings

Space continued to be a major problem for the Library of Congress as it had for the past decade. The Library occupied not only the Library of Congress Building and the Thomas Jefferson Building on Capitol Hill, but part or all of five other buildings in the District of Columbia, two in Maryland, four in Virginia, and film vaults for the storage of nitrate film at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. Some relief was obtained by moving certain programs and staff and little-used collections to outlying locations, but solution to the space problem awaits the completion of the James Madison Memorial Building now under construction.

In 1977 many of the actual interior features of the Madison Building, previously only drawings, became apparent. Masonry walls were installed, electrical and ventilating systems were in place, rough plumbing halfway completed, the book conveyer mechanical installations were advanced, and exterior landscaping was almost completed. But consistent lags in the construction schedule made it unlikely that the building would be ready for occupancy before the end of 1979.

To help in the planning of the move to the Madison Building, of a magnitude never before undertaken by this or any other library, Paul L. Berry, director of the Library Environment Resources Office, created a Madison Move Coordinating Committee which began to meet during the year.

The growth of space needed by the Library of Congress, greatly accelerating in recent years, is illustrated by the chart below.


GROWTH OF AVAILABLE SPACE
SQUARE FEET (millions)
4
3
2
1
0
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
LCB
TJB
RENTAL SPACE
JMMB

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	TOTAL PIECES SEPT. 30, 1976	TOTAL PIECES SEPT. 30, 1977
Volumes and pamphlets	18,013,089	18,320,256
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,259,266	1,275,465
Bound newspaper volumes	78,838	74,677
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	326,592	347,810
Manuscripts (pieces)	32,516,931	32,672,753
Maps	3,571,934	3,590,395
Microforms	2,634,415	2,936,326
Motion pictures (reels)	238,964	252,157
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,631,666	3,646,457
Recordings	641,022	711,654
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		
Books in braille and large type	43,398	49,611
Recordings (containers)	14,700	16,858
Prints and drawings (pieces)	179,136	179,501
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	8,484,043	8,516,171
Posters	45,367	46,855
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial materials, etc.)	926,548	926,933
TOTAL	72,605,909	73,563,879